TO ADVERTISERS .- THE LARGE CIRCU-LATION of The Tribune in both city and country, and espe-cially in families, renders it the best possible medium for all those who wish to make their business and wants known to the public is the way which will ensure the most prompt and profitable returns

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

REW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THEIR
RESPECTIVE BEADS, AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST PAGE.

SECOND PAGE. Water Ours.

Lecture Notices. Page Secong Machines.

Special Notices. Hats. Hardware.

Wanted. Lost. Jewelry. Patests

Wanted. Lost. Jewelry. Patests

Wanted Window Shades. Telegraph

New Publications. Chandlery. ThIRD PAGE.

Amszements. Good. Legal Notices. Boarding.

Windown Snaces Medical

Amusements

Const.

Const.

Const.

Const.

Corporation Notices

For Sale

For Sa

PERNICIOUS COUNTERFITS .- See to it. PERNICIOUS CONTENTIS.—See 10 It.
you that labor under Goughs, Coids and Oppression of the
Lungs, that you are not fatally deceived by Counterfeit
Cares SPOTTEN's Compound Cod Liver Oil Candy stands
first in the list of remedies for Pulmonary Complaints. Its
sales are beyond all precedent—hence it is counterfeited.
Beware of the shame. Useless they certainly are—pernicious they may be. Insist upon having Spotten's Compound Cod Liver Oil Candy, and reject all institutions. For
sale at 118 Bowery, and by Druggists generally.

CONVERSATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC.-Mr. Goldestin, in his conversations with the public through the columns of the Press, has been careful to avoid promising more than he could perform, and he can proudly point to the progress of the pupils in his cheap classes, as an evidence of what one course of lessons, coating only \$2.50, will enable the attentive scholar to achieve. Call at 229 Broadway and see for yourselves the brilliant proofs of the superfority of his system.

ATTENTION DAGUERREOTYPISTS .- Great Auction Sale of several 1,000 Star Plates No. 40. Also valuable Carved Wood Daguerreotype Frames to fit up a Gallery, and a large lot of French Passepartouts, by F. C. Law-knock & Co. 8 Wall-st. This Day. The goods are ready for examination. Such an opportunity rarely occurs.

THE TUTTLE FANCY BALL .- It some THE TUTTLE FANCY BALL.—It sometimes happens that the day after a ball, the participants in the felte regret the money they have expended; but what a pleasant thing it must be to wake up the morning after partialing in the pleasures of a brillinot carnival, with the ticket that procured your eologymeat in your pocket, and still good for the sum it cost. This will be the case with all who may be present at the magnificent Civic, Military and Fancy Dress Ball to be given at Tripler Hall next Monday Evening. Every ticket will be good for a year to come for 82 worth of desirables, at the cheanest cash prices, atTurt.n's far-famed Emporium of articles of use, taste and vertu, 345 Broadway.

ANECDOTE .-- Galileo wrote to Kepler ANECDOTE.—Gallico Wrote to Kepler Thathere, at Padus, are the principal professors of philosophy, whom I have repeatedly and urgently requested to look at the Moon and I anota through my glasina, which they pertinationsly refuse to do "Andnere, at New-York, are all the most eminent physicians, that I have repeatedly and urgently requested to investigate my Antidote, (that I know the power of as well as Galileo did his glasses,) which they pertinated using the set to do, although every evidence is offered that by its general use disease would be exterminatated. But the telescope got into use without the aid of the professors, and so will my nervous Antidote. Talkor Watts, 416 Greenwich at Al Chemists keep it.

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY .-From her chest passed all the tightness.

As flax dissolves to flame;
From her cheeks the feverish brightness
Fled quickly as it came.

Her cough reaxed and loosened,
Her voice regalated its tone;
She was cured I and be the credit
Mrs Jesu's atoms.

Sold by Mrs. W. Jeavis, 586 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BIT TERS —TO ALL WHO FRIZE HEALTH —The Proprietors
the Health Restorative Bitters deem it due to the merits
this preparation, to say, that as the sphere of its ope atic
widens, new and most satisfactory proof of its extrao di
ry properties are confined. this preparation, to say, that as the sphere of its operation widens, new and most satisfactory proof of its extrao dinary properties are continually coming to hand. Their mono has ever been "Deal candidly with the Sick," and they now state in all sincerity, that evidence daily accumulates in support of their optilou, derived from many years' experience, that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as any medicine can be, in Dyspepsis, Nervous and General Debility, Liver Complaint, Indigositon however manifested, Nervous Headache, Water Brash, Hearthurs, Loos of Appetits, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhes, Flutterings of the Heart, and at the Pit of the Siomach, a Feeling of inward Emptiness and Weakness, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, and many other disorders generated in the digestive apparatus, and acting upon the secretions, the blood and the nervous system. General Depot 562 Hudson-st. 56 cents per bottle.

We would again particularly call be a tention of the ladies who are in pursuit of decided bargains in Dry Goods to our friend S Barker, 301 Grandst. and we do assure our fair readers, one and all, that he offers great and rare opportunities to procure rich and rare bargains in Winter Goods, from an immense stock, selected with great care, seldom if ever met with Hie stock consists of Silks. Shawis, Merinos, Paramatua, blark and colored Silk Velvets, all widths; Cashmeres, De Laines, &c. which he is determined to sell off to make room for Spring Goods. Also, cartons plain and figured Greandines, splendid Bareges, embroidered, printed and plain for evening dresses.

SELLING OUT .- Selling off this day, Shawls, of all kinds, Plaid Long Shawla, Mourning Long and Square Shawls, Plaid Square Shawis, Cashmere Long Shawls, Cashmere Square Shawls, claim Thinet Wool Shawls, colored and black prince Cashmere Snawls, and Other kinds. G M Bodine, 523 Grand-st cor. of Occhard.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 448 Broome-st.—A new class will commence about the first of February, for a short term of two mouths, during which time the Quadrille, Waltz, Polka, &c &c, will be Laught.

jzistTuThkSat\*

Laught. 128 At Home, At Church, Invitation and Visiting Carps eleganty Eng aved and Printed in the latest styles at Evraturil's 102 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Also, elegant Envelopes, Wafers, Boxes for Cake and Silver Cord. Mr. Everdell has a branch sacre at 2 Wall-st. for the recommedation of his down town customers. 127 4t M TuTh&S\*

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Fills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Sillious attacks, Liver Complaint, Headache, Gout, Giddiness, habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite and Indigestion. Depot, 145 William-at. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

GOURAUS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

MRS. METTLER the distinguished Clairvoyant, whose fame in relieving the sick and suffering is fast spreading throughout the world, can be consulted and examinations had at her residence in Bridgeport Conn. Those who are able to come will find it a very pleasant ride jim 5x\*

BRIDGE BURNT AT PITTSBURGH -On Sanday morning, about ten minutes of one o'clock, the handsome five-arched frame bridge, erected by a company over the Allegheny River, at Mechanics—at. in the Fifth Ward, was discovered to be on fire in three different places, on the two arches on this side of the river. In five minutes the whole structure was one sheet of flame, and in twenty—frameworks are stress though structure built. five minutes every arch, though strongly built, had fallen into the water. The arch at this end fell first, and (the whole five also constituting a single arch, and supporting each other) the oth ers followed within six minutes.

The end arches lodged, but the three central arches moved majestically down the river, their

arches moved majestically down the river, their upper timbers remaining upright, giving them the appearance of as many burning steamboats. Narrowly escaping contact with the piers of the wire suspension aqueduct, they passed slowly on toward the lower bridges—one hidging against the Hand st. bridge, a mass of burning timbers—the others striking both it and the St. Clair st. (eld) bridge, and swinging around into the current, passed on to the bar at the junction of the two

rivers, where they lodged.

They were followed along the bank by a mass

They were followed along the bank by a mass of spectators, who feared for the safety of the aqueduct, lower bridges, and the steamboats at the Marine Railway on the Ohio. Fortunately, the wind was up stream, and the flames of the timbers which lodged on the piers were blown from the bridges, or they must have shared the

years ago, at a cost of about \$75,000; the invest ment was a poor one, and the stock was just be-ginning to pay a little, when this calamity befell the Company.

The bridge was insured in the Protection Com-pany of Hartford, Conn. for \$10,000, and it is re-ported that there was a policy of \$10,000 in

nother company.

There is no clue to the perpetrators of the act.

Holding Over.—The question which has arisen under the new Constitution, as to the right of the old County officers to hold over, was decided by the Judges of the Supreme Court last week. The Judges were unanimous in the opinion that the old officers have no right to retain their places.

[Detroit (Mich.) Herald, Jan. 23.

Bishop of Florida.—The Protestant Episco-pal Convention of Florida adjourned at Tallahas-see on the 9th inst. Among the acts was the election of Rev. F. H. Rutledge, D. D. as Bishop of the Diocese of Florida. Mr. R. is at present Rector of St. John's Church, Tallahassee.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 30.

FF Advertising.—V. S. PALMER, corner Third and Chesimal ets. Pelladelphia, and at Scollay's Suliding, Boston, is the authorized agent to receive advertisements in those cities for The New-York Tribune.

In Congress, Yesterday.

The California Land Bill was further

discussed in the Senate yesterday but no action was had on it. Amendments to the Cheap Postage Bill were reported by the

Committee raising the postage to five cents on unpaid letters, striking out the provision allowing newspapers to go free within thirty miles of their place of publication and reducing postage on Magazines 50 per cent. when prepaid, as well as the provis. ion intended to compel papers to advertise uncalled-for letters.

The House was occupied with the Tariff and the Mint Bill.

#### The New-York Mint.

It will be seen that the Bill providing for a BRANCH MINT in this City came up in the House yesterday, and Hon. GEO. Barees made a speech in its favor. Hon. J. R. CHANDLER of Philadelphia proposed a substitute, cutting us down to an assay office. No vote taken, but Mr. BRIGGS is sanguine of the passage of his bill.

#### No Luck for Tariff Amendment!

The strenuous effort for Tariff Amendment, with a view to the restoration of some measure of Protection to the now depressed branches of our Home Industry was vesterday completely baffled in the House, being ruled out of order by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole and the ruling sustained by the House. Whether that precludes success at this Session remains to be seen. We have never had much hope, and have now less than before. We have rarely known any measure of legislation calculated to benefit the great body of the People that was not pronounced out of order or else unconstitutional.

-By the way, it is too bad-yes, it is mean-for the Evening Post to set up a cry against the disorderly and irregular manner in which the Tariff question is brought before the House. The organization of either branch of Congress is completely in the hands of our adversaries, with a Southern Loco-Foco presiding and shaping all the Committees so as not to give the friends of Protecton the ghost of a chance. Our friends are not permitted to report a bill in either House; the Loco-Foco majorities won't report at all on the subject of the Tariff, so as to give our folks a chance to make minority reports: the only chance left us is to move amendments to such bills as are reported; and when we try this, we are ruled out of order and The Post complains that we take the only course open to us to obtain action on the subject! If this is n't mean, then our judgment misleads us.

## The Political Press.

Prof. Park of Andover has been preaching to the Legislature of Massachusetts a timely and valuable discourse from Eccl. ix. 15: " Now there was found in it [a beseiged city] a poor, wise man, he by his wisdom delivered the city: yet no man remembered that same poor man." His theme was the value (by many unregarded) of the Clergy, contemplated merely as conservators of the civil and moral wellbeing of the community. We trust the truths thus set forth will be widely disseminated and heeded. Men are too apt to forget their greatest benefactors because they are not the noisiest and most flaunting claimants of their gratitude. A military conqueror, a discoverer or explorer of some barbarous region, even a great actor or singer, is readily and liberally appreciated. as a whirlwind, an earthquake, or an eclipse is, while the dew of heaven falls nightly, signally blessing all and harming none, yet is scarcely thought of. So also the faults of the Clergy are ever conspicuous, and every one takes note of them .-Let one be proved a libertine or otherwise profligate, and the whole land rings with the story of his shame, while ninety-nine blameless and exemplary clergymen living all around him are never talked about nor seriously thought of outside of their several societies. Thousands can declaim volubly of the bigotry, and narrowness of the Clergy, their hostility to Progress, &c. who never once candidly compared them with any other class to see how large is their share of the virtues as well as the failings of Humanity, nor thoughtfully considered what the state of morals in this or any other community-its spiritual condition-would be if the Clergy had no existence. The inquiry is one eminently deserving the attention of the social economist, the patriot, the philanthropist, and

we thank Prof. Park for having so forcibly -We propose to say something on a topic not unrelated to the former-namely. the importance and value, especially in a Republic, of the Political Press. We think even reflecting and earnest patriots have not a clear idea of it. The faults of the great mass of journals which give attention to public affairs are (as in the former case) abundantly prominent and notorious. Partisan bigotry and a devotion to Party success rather than to Truth and Public Good, personality, scurrility and occasional mendacity-these lower the standing and destroy the influence of many Political journals. Yet even in these respects we deem it clear that the march of improvement is visible-that the Political

Press of 1851 is more elevated in its tone,

more tolerant in its inculcations, less clannish, more capable of discovering and acknowledging the good deeds or intentions of a party antagonist, than was its prototype of 1791, 1811 or 1831. Journals of opposite convictions still earnestly and pointedly differ, as they should; but there is far less of invective, sweeping denunciation and vindictive personality embodied in their discussions and reciprocal criticisms than formerly. The readers of the more influential journals of either party are no longer taught to regard the candidates and leaders of the opposite party as necessarily villains, outlaws and traitors. There is a remaining substratum of the Press which discourses very much in the old way, but it does not enjoy very marked consideration; while the practice of publishing the most important statistics, the most essential documents relied on by the adverse organization, has given to the leading journals a character and a consideration formerly unknown. It has come to be understood that the first duty of a journalist is to lay before his readers all the facts material to the formation of a just judgment on questions of public policy, afterward proffering such comments as are calculated to elucidate and enforce their lessons. The aids thus afforded by the journals to the formation of a judgment on any public question are immeasurably greater now than they were forty years ago.

But with the expansion of our own Country and the march of Civilization rendering the interests of communities more numerous and complicated than formerly, the necessity for ample and accurate information on public affairs is also increased. It is more difficult for an ignorant man to vote safely, and less likely that he will do so, than it was in the last age. He needs an acquaintance with a great variety of facts; he needs not only to know that these facts exist, but to be qualified to give each its proper weight and prominence. Wrong judgments are usually based on the excessive and distorted consequence accorded to certain isolated truths. To be qualified for a safe discharge of his electoral responsibilities, a voter must be sure not only that his party prepossessions are based on facts. but that these facts are held in due accordance with and relation to all other facts which bear vitally on the questions at issue.

This, therefore, is the condemnation of much of the 'light reading' of the day; not that it is absolutely, necessarily pernicious, but that it often tempts to the neglect and disesteem of writings far more essential. We believe there was no volume of sermons or professedly devotional exercises published in 1850 which of itself is calculated to influence so many young minds beneficially-to teach them to trust in Virtue and loathe the ways of Vice-as Dickens's 'David Copperfield;' and yet a youth who devotes all his reading hours to works of imagination, even though each were in itself so wholesome as this, would enter upon the stage of responsible action most wretchedly qualified for the discharge of his civil and social duties. And thus an exclusive addiction to the magazine and kindred periodical literature of our day can have no other result than to unfit its devotees for true and beneficent lives. As well might our youth of both sexes be nourished exclusive on sugar and its various products as accustomed to read only novels, tales, poems, &c. with a meager synopsis of transpiring events, in the vain presumption that, because such reading is attractive, and usually not immoral, it will suffice of itself to qualify them for an enlightened and conscientious discharge of the diversified responsibilities of life.

-We think our influential and publicspirited citizens are remiss in performing their duty to the Political Press. Many of them will freely spend their hundreds of dollars in a Presidential canvass to diffuse through their several Counties the views of public policy they deem correct and important, when they might have effected their end far more certainly and at comparatively no expense, had they in concert and seasonably promoted the circulation therein of such journals as would most ably, efficiently have presented these views. There are few Counties in the Union in which the circulation of able Political Journals might not be doubled by a concerted effort of their most influential and public-spirited citizens-none in which such circulation would not make itself manifest in future Elections. The chief obstacle to the prevalence of just views of public questions to-day is not Prejudice but Indifference, whereof the root is Ignorance. Many vote mistakenly, heedlessly, while more neglect to vote at all, mainly because their attention has not been seriously drawn to and fixed upon topics of National concern-as, indeed, it could not well be unless they were induced to study the facts and considerations relating thereto. But if every citizen did habitually study these facts, there would be little use in political drumming and scouring the country on the eve of an Election-little force in bribes or electioneering falsehoods. It is the deadweight of ignorance and indifference that incites these appeals, and from which the servitors of Corruption, the dupes of electioneering fraud, are recruited. In the absence of an uninformed class, our Political contests would assume a far nobler.

less exceptionable, more dignified aspect. We make these suggestions for consideration not merely, but for action. In many localities, Political Journals of high character and salutary influence-some of them possessing strong local claims to supportare very meagerly taken and read, while the land is flooded with milk and-water periodicals not positively vicious in their character but most pernicious in that they shut out from popular consideration facts and disquisitions wherewith every citizen, at least every voter, present and prospective, is morally bound to make himself familiar, and in ignorance of which he cannot fitly and safely perform his duties to the Commonwealth. This can be remedied if those who perceive the evil will take hold of it, and they will be unfaithful to their duty and their country if they do not unitedly grapple with it.

# LIGHT FROM WATER.

LETTER FROM HENRY M. PAINE. To the Editor of The Tribune: DEAR SIR: A writer in your journal calls upon Dr. Doremus for certain information concerning the Hydro-Electro Light. The writer well knew that Dr. D. was averse to being dragged into a newspaper controversy, and therefore presumed on that vantage point to pen his insiduous article. It seems to me very singular that all the attacks made against the veracity of the discovery (with one exception,) are anonymous, or over fictitious signatures; while the statements made in its favor are signed by real, responsible names, among which are to be found some of our first mechanics, and best chemists.

Whatever may be the cause of the malicious efforts to discourage my progress, one thing is certain, that the movers in it feel the necessity of some energetic action, honorable or otherwise, to protect their interests; and thus, unfortunately for the required results, show conclusively that there is something to dread in the discovery, if it is a humbug. But so far they have been fairly met with their own weapons, and I propose to answer your inquirer in such a way, that while truth only will be used, he will certainly be very

much dissatisted.

Some few weeks since, Mr. Young, President of the Manhattan Gas Co together with Dr. Doremus, called at my workshop for the purpose of a critical examination of the apparatus for evolving

gas from water and burning the same. This was their open and avowed purpose, and when it is known that Mr. Young framed or made when it is known that Mr. Young framed or made the "Scientific Committee" which reported last Summer on the light, in such a luminous manner, it will be understood that a keen investigation took place. There was no "secret box" or subterranean pipes; all was morable, and subject to their own personal action, and was worked by them at their pleasure; all was taken to pieces that they required, and the water and turpentine examined by themselves. Dr. Doremus was entirely at fault required, and the water and turpentine examined by themselves. Dr. Doremus was entirely at fault to account (chemically) for the results he witnessed, but both here and elsewhere fully admit-

ted the fact.

And here I would remark that the scientific world seem to be trying to make my facts coincide with their theories, which I submit is not only

very difficult, but utterly impossible.

If Dr. D. or any other chemist can account for the results they witness in a new discovery, then there has been no discovery made, they having knowledge before hand.

I have mentioned, that there was one exception I have mentioned, that there was one exception to the general attacks I have sustained in the matter of signatures. You of course are aware that I refer to the scientific (smelling) Committee, and as "Mr. Thomas Antisell, M. D. No. 35 City Hall, has been pleased to bring them from their obscurity again, and now particularly as Mr. Young's visit to my shop has something to do with them, I would remark that a reperusal of their report will inform you that they saw only the process of Catalysis, that they first based their impression of "secret pipes" on the pre-

their impression of "secret pipes" on the pre-sumptions that hydrogen would not acqire a lumineferous quality by passing through turpen-tine, and second, that the Gas had the "oder of Mathist, of the Coast Survey, Puff. Frost, and numerous others prove their first position wrong: numerous others prove their first position wrong; and consequently we must fall back on their nasal test, without stopping to criticise the fact that a body of "chemists" and "Gas Engineers" sat in judgment on the nature of a Gas with their olfactory nerves as tests in analysis. I will pass to the, too them, bitter fact, that both Mr. Young, and Dr. Doremus pronounced the Gas without sufficient odor to render it safe, and when I required them to remember the words of the "Committee," they without hesitation pronounced the Committee, "they without hesitation pronounced the Committee snasal organ out of order. Says Mr. Young, "If you can make your Gas in the required quantities, you still have a great difficulty to overcome—it is not safe, being nearly inodorous; you will blow up if your pipes nearly inodorous; you will blow up if your pipes

Perhaps Dr. Antisell will now propound some nuestions to Mr. young, and perhaps gas stocks will go up, or down, and perhaps a certain con-spirator to break down the only safeguard the in ventor now has against piratical corporations will be handled as roughly as his friends of the "Scientific Committee.

We publish Mr. Paine's communication, though we think he mistakes the drift of Dr. Antisell's letter to Prof. Dore-

Meanwhile, the silence of the last named gentleman seems to indicate that he is either at fault upon the matter, or is convinced that the discovery is a true one. If he knew certainly that it was a humbug. he would probably let the public know it also-

But why don't Mr. Paine bring his apparatus to New-York and convince the world? If he has a light, why does he persist in hiding it under a bushel ?

[Ed. Trib.

NEW-YORK-Representation in Congress .- It is now certain that the population of our State by the New Census will vary very little from 3,100,000-probably ranging a few hundreds under that amount. It is also generally conceded that the total Representative Population of the United States (composed of all the 'Free Persons' and three-fifths of 'all other Persons') will range somewhere from 22,000,000 to 23,300,000, making the Ratio of Representation (the House being inflexibly limited to 233 Members) somewhere from 96,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. Should the Ratio, however, range as low as 95,000, our State will probably have 33 Members after the next Congress, or one less than at present; should it range between 95,500 and 98,000, we shall probably have 32 Members: should it (as we expect) go above 98,500, we shall probably have but 31 Members. Very few of the Old States hold their own in the giant rush of population as well as

RHODE ISLAND .- Gen. C. T. James -A friend who casht to know writes to assure us that Gen. Charles T. James of Providence, R. I. is a sound and reliable advocate of Protection, and can do very much for the cause if elected to the U. S. Senate.-Without wishing to dispute our friend's word, we must say that, while we can very well see how a builder of factories living in Rhode Island should be on the side of Protection, we cannot understand how a sincere and intelligent Protectionist should give his influence and his votes to the party which has twice destroyed most beneficent Protective Tariffs and is to-day, through all its accredited organs and expressions of sentiment, at deadly war with the principle and polcy of Protection. What can a man mean who knowing enough to find the way to Washington, says be is for Protection yet votes for Polk and Cass against Clay and Taylor? Is there not a manifest lack of principle or lack of sense involved in such a course?

#### Population of the United States, by the New Census.

The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post gives the following approximate statement of the Population of the several States and Territories under the New Census. We think he is below the

mark, but give his figures unaltered : Some weeks ago I forwarded you certain tables estimates and returns of the seventh census, which I supposed would be gratifying to the curosity of your readers. I now send you some ad-ditional information on the same subject, which will prove, I think, useful and interesting to them:

1850.  daine	1840. 502,008 285,000 738,060 119,000 310,000	ree. Slave 16 13 32 32 25
Vermont*	291,000	8
Total of N. E. States 2,742,600           New-York*         3,000,000           New-Jersey         489,0-0           Yennsylvania*         2,280,000           Polio         2,150,000           Delaware*         30,000	2,235,000 2,429,009 373,009 1,724,000 1,519,100 78,600	27 31 31 41.5
fiddie Free States . 8,033,400 ndiana	6,123,000 = 686,000 476,900 212,000 32,000 43,000 25,000	44 68 87 884 360 900
Western Free States. 2,940,000	1,473,600	
Total Free States 13,770,000 Free. daryland 583,000 irgints 997,000	9,831,0.0 Slaves, Totals, 91,000 594,000 497,000 1,494,000	23 1

North Carolina 532,000 228,000 876,000 14
South Carolina 220,000 530,000 639,000 630,000 630,000 65,000 68,000 68,000 68,000 68,000 60, Eastern Slave States. 3,373,000 1,946,000 5,319,000 Mississippi 230,000 1,343,000 3,313,000
Mississippi 230,000 225,000 483,000 30
Tennesse 770,000 220,000 360,000 25
Kentucky 740,000 220,000 360,000 25
Missouri 600,000 72,000 672,000 84
Arksnuns\* 182,000 46,000 198,000 36
Louistans 217,000 210,000 427,000 23
Texas 100,000 70,000 170,000 125 West'n Slave States. . 2,809,000 1,091,000 3,900,000 

Increase in tem years, 25.7 per cent.... 1,808,000 Minnessia\*
Utah
New-Mexico

Total population of the United States .. 25,130,000 This shows an increase of all classes of population, exclusive of Indians, of 6,067,000, or about 35 per cent. The number of inhabitants in Texas, California and New-Mexico, when these territories were acquired by the United States, may be set down at about 150,000, and that number has been allowed for in the calculation of the absolute and relative increase during the ten

All those States marked with a star have been heard from, either officially or in such a manner as to warrant no apprehension that the official returns will show any serious discrepancy in the results. The statements of population in the other States, are given as estimates formed upon partial information, but they have been prepared after such careful comparison, with known facts in adjoining parts of the country, as to entitle them to considerable confidence.

### Railroads in the United States.

A tabular statement of the RAILROADS in the United States-comprising the name of each Road. its Length, and total Fare, and the rate of Fare per mile, given to the thousandth part of a centwill be found in the Whig Almanac for 1851. The information contained in this statement has been condensed and arranged in an alphabetical form for convenient reference.

RHODE ISLAND .- U. S. Senator .- The first three ballots for U. S. Senator at Providence yesterday resulted as follows:

The 'Grand Committee' thereupon adjourned.

Mr. CORWIN'S TREASURY REPORT don't seem to have elicited the highest admiration from the journals of Manchester and Brummagem .-

## Fire at Milwaukee-An Entire Block of Build-

Milwaukez, Saurday, Jan. 18.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the ship chandler's store of G. D. Morris, corner of Eric and East Water sts. The thermometer was at 2 below Zero, and at the time a strong wind was blowing from the South-west. The square was occupied principally by lumber yards, and the buildings upon it were all wooden. The Fire Companies were on hand promptly, but owing to the coldness of the water the hose could not be kept from freezing. At one time it seemed impossible to save the block next north, which is occupied principally by wooden tene

ments.

The burnt district is bounded by East Water, Erie, Maine and Chicago sts. It was occupied by three extensive lumber yards and twenty-two wooden buildings, nearly all of which were consumed. Those yet standing are nothing but The following is a table of the losses as nearly

as can be ascertained at the present time:

J. Frick, cabinet warehouse; building destroyed; a large part of the stock saved. Loss \$800. No insurance. The buildings were owned by Mr. Marks, and valued at \$500. N. Ludnington & Co. lumber yard; loss of building and 1,800,000 feet of lumber. The whole valued at \$20,000; insured for \$8.000. (A. D. Morris Less Sciences and Co. S. 2000. (B. D. Morris Less Sciences and Co. S. 2000. Mr. M. had in store six suits of sails belonging to vessels wintering in this port; loss \$4,200; insured \$600. J. D. McClure, grocer; loss \$500; greater part of stock saved; insured for 1038 5300; greater part of stock saved; insured for \$1,500. Mr. McClure was Collector of this port. Smith & McVickar, lumber dealers; loss on buildings and lumber \$10,000; insured \$7,000. S. & McV. lost 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

#### upreme Court of the United States. J. Corning Judd, Esq. of District of Columbi was admitted an attorney and counselor of this

Court.

No. 42. The Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steampacket Company, rs. F.E. Sickles et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington, District of Colum-

United States for Value and States for Value and Francisco and Francisco

damages. No. 237. Hugh Maxwell vs. Nathaniel L. Gris-

wold et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for New-York. Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and 6 per cent.

damages.
No. 57. The United States vs. Jehiel Brooks et

al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Louisiana.

Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause.
No. 66. Isaac Newton, claimant of steamboat

New Jersey, appellant, vs. John H. Stebbins.—
The argument of the cause was continued by Mr.
Benedict for the appellee, and concluded by Mr.
Van Santvoord for the appellant. Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A.M.

## By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, cor. Hancver and Beater de OUT SECOND EVENING EDITION WILL

be found on the Sixth Page.

# The Robbery of Adams's Express-Southers

Mail, &c.

Ballinous, Wednesday, Jan 2.

The robbers of Adams & Co.'s Express have not yet been dectected. The key was one of six, and contained \$0.000. It was stolen, it is supposed, while crossing the Susquehannah River, and was not missed until the train reached Ballinous and was not missed un

The Southern Mail for this city has been carried to Philadelphia by mistake.

# Defaication of a Railroad Clerk.

A defalcation of one of the Clerks of the Boston and Maine Railroad, to the amount of \$8,000, has just come to light.

Destruction of a Wool Factory by Fire, &c. Lind's Wool Factory, at Lexington, Ky. was

destroyed by fire this morning. The act of incen-diaries. The loss is \$15,000. No insurance. The Canal measures 5 feet 8 inches, and is Weather is cold, with prospect of a frozen river if it continues on to night.

The New-Orleans (O'Reilly's) Telegraph line is

now in order from Louisville.

# U. S. Senator for Massachusetts.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan 29.

The House will vote for a U. S. Senator for the short term to-morrow, when Rantoul, Democrat will probably be chosen. Gen. Cushing and other Hunker Democrats in the House, announced that they should vote for Rantoul, but if he was elect ed, they should not feel bound to vote for Summer. In reply, they were told that they should have said so before Boutwell was elected Governor. Another Hunker said he would not vote for Rantoul, because he was friendly to Sumner. A history of the Coalition proceedings since the Legislature met, will appear in the "Commonwealth"

### U. S. Mail Robbers Arrested.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan 22.
Three persons, Dwight, Sackett and Edward Hall, were arrested at Westfield, Mass. last night, charged with robbing the U. S. Mail. They have been brought to this city for examination. Wenther Items. By Bain's Line. | WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29-12 M. SANDUSKY-Ther. 28; strong N.N.W. wind; clear and

CLEVELAND-Wind north; violent snow storm and very DETROIT-Wind N. W.; very cold and blowing very hard.
PITTSHURGH-Cold and wintry; wind strong; snowing slightly.

8 o'clock P.W.

BUFFALO-Clear; very cold; brisk gale from N.
LOCKPORT-Ther 12 above; wind north; snow fell dar-LOCKFORT—Ther Panove; which horiz; show head aring the forehoon.

BROCKFORT—Very cold; snowing and blowing hard.

ROCKFORT—Ther 18 above; very cold; snows hard and blows a perfect gale from N.W.

AUBURN—Wind in the west; snowing slightly and very

AUBURN—Wind in the west; snowing slightly and very cold.

OGDENSBURG—Ther. 7: above; wind north-west.
WATERTOWN—Ther. 7: clear and cold; wind west.
SYRACUSE—Ther. 24; Wind strong from north.

O'cock A M.

UTICA—Ther. 18; wind west and blowing moderately; at 5 P.M. wind very high from N.W.; ther 12.

ALBANY AND TROY—Growing colder; rained all night.
By Mora's Line.; Wadding colder; rained all night.
BUYFALO—Ther. 8; piercing % W. wind all day.
ROCHESTER—Ther. 4; pale from N.W. all osy.
AUBURN—Ther. 10; terrible N.W. wind.
OSWEGO—Ther. 9; west wind; storming all day.
UTICA—Ther. 5; west wind; coudy and cold.
ALBANY—Ther. 13; wind N.W.; growing cold; clear.
TROY—Ther. 74; heavy N.W. blow; stormy and cold.
BURLINGTON, VT.—Ther. 8; strong sorth wind.
West wind; N.Y.—Ther. 9; strong sorth wind.

uppleasant.
Whitzeall, N Y.—Ther. 9; strong north wind.
Montreal.—Ther 2; severe snow storm from west.
Quenec—Weather mild; two feet of snow fallen.

#### XXXIst CONGRESS .... Second Session. SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. Half presented petitions from Pennsylva-nia and New-Hampshire, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and all other Laws en-couraging and supporting Slavery. Laid on the

Mr. CLAY presented a petition from the Clerks in the Louisville Post-Office, and Mr. WINTHROP a petition from the Clerks in the Boston Post-Office, asking an increase of compensation.

Other petitions were presented.

Mr. RUSK reported back the bill reducing rates
of Postage, and asked that it be taken up in order to have it fixed for some day.

Mr CLEMENS objected, and the bill goes on to

the calendar.

The bill for the Relief of the Virginia Woolen Company, restoring amount of damages for failure of contract, was taken up, debated and postponed. The bill to ascertain the amount of private land

claims was taken up.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. WALKER, to add to the 13th section, that, is every case where a Patent shall be issued, the Patent shall operate only as relinquishment of the United States title.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to add to Mr. Walker's amendment a provision, that this relinquishment of the title of the United States shall enure only to the benefit of such person who has the best

Mr. WALKER accepted this as a modification of his amendment. After a long debate the amendment was rejected—Yeas 21; Nays 24.

The 11th section of the bill provides that in deciding on the validity of claims, the Commissioners and Courts shall be governed by the Treaty of Hidalgo, and of that nation's laws, usages and customs of Government from which the claim is

derived, principally of equity and decisions of Supreme Courts, so far as applicable.

Mr. Benton moved to add to this as follows: "and the laws of prescription in favor of possessory rights as applied to individuals." Mr. Benton said this was one of the good things contained in all the other bills, and which the Committee had the court of the same of the committee had the court of the same of the committee had the court of the same of the committee had the court of the same of the committee had the court of the court o sticken out. He wanted this good principle re-stored. He explained that this principle if put in the bill would be of no benefit to Mr. Fremont's

. UNDERWOOD opposed the amendment.

Mr. Bestos replied.

Mr. Bestos replied.

Mr. Soule offered and Mt. Benton accepted instead of his amendment the following:

"Provided, however, that possession in good faith, within determined boundaries, for twenty years, shall be prima facie evidence of complete title even against the United States."

After further dealers without taking yots the After further debate, without taking vote, the

The Senate adjourned.

The Senate Committee reported amendments to the Postage bill fixing the rates of prepaid leters at 3 cents the half ounce and 5 cents for half ounce letters not prepaid. Postmasters compensation not to exceed the amount of salary received.

sation not to exceed the amount of salary receives for the year ending June 30, 1851. The provisions exempting newspapers from postage for 30 miles, and a reduction of 50 per cent. of postage on magazines, if prepaid, were stricken out. They also strike out the provision taking away the right of free exchange from those papers refusing to publish uncalled for letters.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPRAKER announced the pending question to be on the motion of Mr. Julian, made yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the House referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union the bill reported from the Committee on Agriculture, to give farms free of

charge to the landless, on certain conditions.

Mr. JULIAN proceeded to address the House of the question. He advocated the policy of giving Lands to actual settlers, and stated the general benefit which would accrue from it. The subject

by general consent, was passed over.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported several private bills.

The House went into Committee on the Defici

ency Bill.

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. Meade, stated the pending question to be the amendment of Mr. Strong of lesed yesterday to amend the Tariff Law, as pronounced it to be out of order. The amendment was in violation of the Common Law of Parliament.

Mr. ASHMUN-Is appeal debatable. CHAIRMAN-It is not.

Mr. Ashmun-Then I trust the Chairman will not make an argument.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not feel under say

obligation for the privilege of making a statement of the grounds of his decision.

Mr. HOLMES—Has an argument been made by

The CHAIRMAN announced the grounds of his

decision in brief,—that the amendment was con-trary to Parliamentary law, irrelevant to the bill

Mr. Ashmun-No; I should like to have